

INTIMATIONS.

RS. CAMERON'S GARDEN
PARTIES will Re-commence TO-
MORROW (Friday) at 4th November, and
proceeding FRIDAYS at FOUR O'CLOCK.
Kongkong, 5th November, 1855. (1857

ENDED ON 1st DECEMBER NEXT.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED
HOUSE, 5 ROOMS.
Apply by letter to X.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Kongkong, 5th November, 1855. (1858

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 1265 of 1855.

PLAINTIFF—KONG KA LUNG.
DEFENDANT—B. BRUCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a writ of
Foreign Attachment, returnable on the
10th day of November next, against all
persons movable and immovable of the above
Defendant within the Colony, has been
issued in this Suit pursuant to the Provisions
contained in LXXXII. of "The Hongkong Code
of Procedure."

Dated this 4th day of November, 1855.

Solicitors-for the Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

WE Underigned, in returning thanks to the Community of Hongkong and South-Out-ports for their support during the last on, begs to notify them that she will be based on and after the 1st of November to ly.

GAME, GAME PIES, SAUSAGES, BROWN, ENGLISH POKE FRENCH AND PICKLED; CORNED AND FRESH MEAT.

outmost despatch guaranteed in shipment.
 LAYVINA HOPKINS.
 Corner of See-chuen and Ningro Road,
 Shanghai, 26th October, 1885. [1879]

FOR SALE.
 THE COMPLETE PLANT
 AND
 MACHINERY
 FOR A
 SUGAR REFINERY.
 BY
 Messrs. SHEARS AND SONS, of London.
 This Machinery is in excellent and will be sold
 at a bargain.
 For Full Particulars, apply to
 REMEDIOS & Co.
 Hongkong, 5th November, 1885. [1871]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
 LIMITED.
 FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND
 TAIWANFOO.
 THE Company's Steamship
 "THALES"
 will be despatched for the
 above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th instant,
 DAYLIGHT.
 On Freight or Passage, apply to
 DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 4th November, 1885. (1884)

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

King Cargo and Passengers at through rates
 NANGO, CROFOO, NEWCHANG, THRENTON,
 HLEKOW and on to the Yangtze!
 Hale Company's Steamship
 "AJAX,"
 Captain Riley, will be despatched as above
 THURSDAY, the 12th inst.
 For Freight or Passage apply to
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
 Hongkong, 5th November, 1885. [1965
 CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
 LIMITED.
 PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY
 ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE,
 BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND
 MELBOURNE.
 The Steamship
 "WHAMPOA,"

WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at FOUR
P.M.
This vessel has unusually good Cabin Accom-
modation, situated amidships, upon the upper
deck.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1885. [1865

ELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED.
CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS in the
CHOICEST AMERICAN & ENGLISH DESIGNS.

Cigarettes—Sweet Captains—Vanity Fair—
Richmond Gem—Little Beauties—Vanity Fair—Old Judge—Perfection—El Cometa, Oriente.
Tobacco—Old Judge—Wills' Four Seasons—Three Castles—Morris' Golden Flake—Money Daw—Cope's Golden Cloud—Wills' Bristol Birds Eye—Cut Cable Coil—Richmond Gem—Richmond Mixture—Sweet Caporal—Happy Thought—Dollar Brand—Star Mixture—Golden Eagle.
Routeledge's Every Boy's Annual, 1886.
Routeledge's Every Girl's Annual, 1886.

◊ **Corporation in the United States & its provisions).**
 Reed's Engineer's Guide—New Edition.
 Wade's *Pen Eri Chi*—Colloquial Series with
 Key, complete, \$7.50.
 Peole's *Modern Shipbuilding*.
 Field Exercises—New Edition.
 Lecturer's *Writer of Modern Society*.
 Hints on Business—Financial and Legal.
 What Developments, by Cavendish.
 Proctor's *How to play Whist*.
 Cavendish on Whist.
 Walker's *The Correct Card*.
 Peole's *Theory of Whist*.
 American Squatter Playing Cards.
KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG.

STEAM-LAUNCH CO.,
are always on hand supplies of the best
COAL for HOUSES, STEAMERS, & Ships at
MODERATE TERMS.
No. 16, HUNG MAN LANE.
HONGKONG, 17th September, 1885. 1689

NOTICE.

HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are
respectfully informed that, if upon their
arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's
tenders should be at hand, orders for repairs if
sent to the HEAD OFFICE No. 14, Praya
Central, will receive prompt attention.
In the event of complaints being found

requested, when immediate steps will be taken
rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1885. [1549]

INTIMATIONS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

Just received a variety assortment from the best ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and GERMAN HOUSES allowing a selection out of several hundreds.

At PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
By Parcel Post ornamental Cards and small Presents can be sent home very cheaply.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.
Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Advertisements and Subscriptions, which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press,
HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 5TH, 1898.

THE massacre of Chinese at Rock Springs, Wyoming, is undoubtedly the most lamentable episode in the history of Chinese colonization in the United States. The details of this unfortunate and ever to be regretted affair have already appeared, but a brief recapitulation of them may not be out of place here. Wyoming is mainly known to fame because of the geysers, the hot springs, and the ciphers of that congenial of natural wonders—the Yellowstone Park. It is traversed by the Union Pacific line, and its settlement dates only from the construction of the railroad. The total population is small, and some thirty per cent. of it consists of people not born in the United States. With a mean elevation of over six thousand feet, the climate is one of severe extremes, the thermometer ranging from 98 deg. in the shade to 38 deg., and night frosts occur during the warm months. As the rainfall is inconsiderable, and irrigation is necessary, the prospects of agriculture in Wyoming are not very bright; but it is not unlikely that the mineral wealth of the territory may bring prosperity to it. Iron is found, and, among other minerals, coal, although it is only of the inferior variety known as lignite. This lignite is worked at Rock Springs by the Union Pacific Railway Company, for while it is offensive in domestic use, it may be employed for the manufacture of gas and the generation of steam. As these mines, if the working of superficial deposits can fairly be called mining, the recent massacre took place. The contractors who had been running the mines had imported or engaged at different times as less than 600 Chinese, and the fact very soon began to feel against them among the Caucasian settlers, whose mostly of a very rough class, and the friction went on increasing until it culminated in a fight in one of the mines, in which the Chinese were worsted. The latter fled to their quarters in Chinatown, and the flag was hoisted as a warning, with the result that the whole colony retreated to their houses. The drinking saloons were closed, and the white men, armed with guns, revolvers, hatchets, and knives, set out for Chinatown, sending on a deputation warning the Chinese to be gone in an hour. This was agreed upon, and the unfortunate Chinamen set to work to pack up their small belongings. At the expiration of half-an-hour, however, the whites waxed impatient, and advanced firing. The Chinese, offered no resistance, but fled precipitately with whatever possessions they could lay their hands on, and were shot down as they ran. Their houses were then set on fire, and thus smoked out they fled into the streets, in many cases only to fall victims to the white man's bullet. A laundry was the next object that called for visitation, and here again the occupants were shot dead. The employers in the coal depot then received orders to vacate their places, which they did, terrified by the ghastly events of the day. Numbers of wounded Chinese have perished from exposure and want in the neighboring hills, in which they had sought refuge. Of course as soon as the news of the outrage was received troops were despatched by the authorities to the scene, and order was in a sense restored, but at last reports terrorism still reigned supreme, and it is stated that every man who has condemned the murders has been compelled to leave Rock Springs. By agreement among themselves eighteen of the men concerned in the attack on the Chinese gave themselves up, and the Coroner allowed them to go on bail of \$200 each after they had waived preliminary examinations and had thereby made *prima facie* confessions. Colonel Begg, the Chinese Consul, has no hope of obtaining justice in such a community, and instigates the fact that the coroner's jury at the inquest held over the slaughter of Chinese men returned a verdict stating that they did not know what nationality the deceased belonged to nor how they came by their deaths.

—This murderous attack upon the Chinese in Wyoming has a two-fold aspect: it is an incident in the general conflict between capital and labour, and it is one outcome of the war of races now going on in the Western States of the Great Republic. It is in regard to this latter phase of the outbreak that we are more particularly interested.

The statement is corroborated by Consul Begg, the perpetrators of the attack were most of them aliens, and few were even naturalized citizens of the Republic. None the less, however, the responsibility for the outrage will fall upon the United States Government. The Consul is preparing an exhaustive report for the Peking Government, but what action will be taken by China in the matter is not yet known. It is supposed that about forty-four Chinese were killed in the massacre, and it is believed that the Chinese Government will demand an indemnity to compensate the relatives of the deceased. If an indemnity is demanded, we fail to see any ground for a refusal of the claim. It is asserted by the Caucasians at Rock Springs that the Chinese commenced the fight, but this charge is not credited by any party, and it is now well known that a plan was laid by the Caucasian miners to draw the Chinese into a conflict and then drive them out of the territory. Article VI. of the Treaty of 1882 confers on Chinese subjects in the United States "the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation," and the American Government have consequently undertaken the same responsibilities in regard to their protection as they assume towards the subjects of European Powers. The case is almost exactly parallel to the Shanzen riot of September, 1893, when a Chinese mob attacked the foreign settlement; with this important difference, however, that the Chinese did not kill any of the residents but only burned and plundered their houses. Compensation was in that case demanded for loss of property and was given by the Chinese Government, and compensation for the relatives of the Chinese miners shot down at Rock Springs will no doubt be claimed. As in the case of the massacre, and disgraceful to Western civilization as it is, no one will dream of laying blame to the doors of the American Government. The event was unforeseen, and is probably more deplored at Washington than anywhere. The outrage had nothing in it of a political character, and was neither incited, countenanced, nor connived at by officials. Doubtless the American Government will express their sincere regret at the ruthless massacre of Chinese, and will be prepared to make reasonable pecuniary compensation to the relatives of the victims. The Wyoming outrage will also no doubt lead to greater precautions being taken in the future to prevent any further dangerous outbreak of race hatred on the part of the alien working classes in the Western States, while it is pretty certain at the same time to strengthen the outcry for measures to check the immigration from the Flowery Land.

As advertised elsewhere, Mrs. Cameron's garden parties will take place every Friday at 4 p.m., commencing to-morrow.

The steamer *Zephyr*, having completed her repairs at the Kowloon docks of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., will go for a trial trip this morning.

The P. and O. steamer *Ravena*, with the English mail, arrived at ten o'clock last night. The delivery of the mail was not to be commenced until this morning.

We are requested by the Hon. Secretary to acknowledge receipt of the following additional subscription to the Kwangtung Immigrant Relief Fund:—
Mr. C. L. Gorham, £10.

The Chinese procession in honor of Wa Kwang, the Taoist God of Fire, wound its way through the streets of the city yesterday, heralded by much clamor and dash of cymbal, drum, and other instruments of martial music. A huge and gorgeous dragon formed the tail of the procession.

The usual carol indication of the change of season was given at Canton yesterday by the officials there denoting their winter hats. The new Provincial Judge of Kwangtung, named Yam Sham, has arrived at Shanghai from Peking and is expected in Canton to-morrow or Saturday.

We learn that there are now more than a thousand men employed upon the fortifications of this port, which are being actively pushed on. The great guns are to be arrived either at the end of this year or early in 1899. The Military Authorities hope to see the whole of the fortifications completed by 1897.

In consequence of the preparations for the Ball to be given in the City Hall in honor of Admiral Sir W. M. Dorell, we are requested to state that there will be no parade on Tuesday of the main Chai Yau on the charge of manslaughter of a coolie, it was erroneously stated that Mr. Dorell appeared for the prosecution, however, will take place on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

In the paragraph yesterday's issue referring to the complaint of the next Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court by Mr. Wolchouso, on Tuesday, of the man Chai Yau on the charge of manslaughter of a coolie, it was erroneously stated that Mr. Dorell appeared for the prosecution, however, will take place on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 5.30 p.m.

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Commenting on the anti-German attitude of a portion of the New York Press in the matter of the Caroline Islands, and especially on the insinuation that the Empire secretly aims at using this question as a crutch means of acquiring Cuba, the semi-official *North German Gazette* remarks that Spain brings about a war with Germany, which we do not believe she will seek to do. Cuba would certainly be for us an important object of attack. But American statesmen know much more about the aims of our colonial policy than the *North German Gazette* can think of taking permanent possession of a country which in our hands would require more strenuous guard than the Spanish Government is compelled to keep there.

On Tuesday, at about midday, three or four men were seen at a distance, three or four miles from the shore, in the direction of the New Victoria College. They went inside and found a man and woman there, one of whom they tied up, and the other they kept quiet by means of a gag, which they took what there was worth stealing, and succeeded in collecting over \$400 worth of money and jewellery. They then went out, and got clear before any police arrived on the scene. They are said to have been engaged in hunting up the perpetrators of the massacre on Tuesday last into a house occupied by men of a class known as the *tsi* and *tsu*, and there found a lot of money and bags of parcels of money, with genuine coins at each end, and filled up with something worthless in the middle, the lot being done up and marked in the usual way, to resemble the Police Court yesterday, and was remanded.

H. E. Vio-Audrey Vio, Hamilton arrived here last night by the mail steamer *Ravena*.

The Agents (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire) inform us that the O.S.S. Company's steamer *Asia*, from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday morning for this port.

Kailow's German Trade Review says:—The trade of Germany with the Philippines is increasing materially, many imports—especially from Manila—visiting our industrial centres and placing orders in the hands of Hamburg and other commission houses. In such articles, such as iron, steel, and other goods, the competition is hard pressed by German exporters. Crawford and Elford all half-silk satins and striped satins have begun a very promising competition with the goods of the Philippines, and particularly light-colored striped stockings are largely sold. German goods being also sold exclusively in Manila, iron, brass, and other goods, which are going upon the customs receipts, the imports of the Philippines amounted last year exclusive of rice, to \$15,000,000, against \$15,000,000 in 1897. The exports of the Philippines to Germany amounted to \$15,000,000, against \$15,000,000 in 1897. The falling off in imports was chiefly in the better English and Swiss cotton articles. 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PORTLAND CEMENT
J.B. WHITE & BROS
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
HOLLIDAY WISE & CO
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*, with the next American mail, leaves San Francisco on the 17th October, and is due here on or about the 14th November.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Catherine* left Singapore on the 18th, and is due here on or about the 8th instant.

The Union Line steamer *Gulf of Papua* left Singapore on the 1st, and is due here on the 7th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Ajao* left Singapore on the morning of the 4th, and is due here on the 16th instant.

The Shire Line steamer *Denbighshire* left Singapore on the 3rd, and may be looked for here on or about the 10th instant.

The E. & A. steamer *Tennadiet* left Sydney on the 29th October, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 21st November.


POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

When Correspondence has been mis-sent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen

occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, *Sent to —, or Received at 7 p.m.*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster-General. This should be acted on at the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

LOCAL DELIVERY.—No delivery is attempted, on board Ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, Aberdeen, &c., nor at any private house (even though

The 'Postal Guide for 1895, revised to date will be found in the *Daily Press Directory*, p. 393 large edition, p. 657 small edition. This is the only authorised complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

 The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always

corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per Douglas, to-day, the 6th instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bangalore*, to-morrow, the 8th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Taiwanfoo.—Per *Thales*, on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Kobe and Yokohama.—Per *Teheran*, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet *Saghalien* will be despatched on **TUESDAY, the 17th instant,** with Mails to the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *via Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Birmah, Ceylon, India, (via Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Natal and the Cape, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.
The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c.,

and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.

2.00 p.m.—Registry of Letters ceases. Post Office closes, and the mails are taken to the

ing of all printed matter and pattern classes.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee
of 10 cents until
3.50 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
5.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board
the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until
time of departure.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
Day before Departure.
5 P.M.—Money Order Office closes. Post Office
closes except the night box which is always

Day of Departure.

7 A.M., Post Office opens.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 A.M., Mail closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 10 Cents until time of departure.

LOCAL AND INDIAN PARCEL POST.
1.—Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Malacca, Pakehi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, weigh more than lbs., nor be smaller than 3 in. by 2 in. by 2 in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement: *Parcel, containing no letter, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.* In the Case of

Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Ceylon is compulsory.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters, per 4 oz.	10 Cent
Post Cards each	3 Cent
Books, Patterns, and Commercial } Papers, per 2 oz.	2 Cent
Newspapers & Prices Current, each	2 Cent
Registration	15 Cent
Do. with return receipt	15 Cent

Commercial papers signify such papers as though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge is the same as for Books, but all packets of any under 4 oz. weight are charged 5 cents.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any

DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew
of the following Vessels during their stay at
Hongkong Harbour:—
ARRATTON APOL, Brit. str., Mactavish.—
Sassoon, Sons & Co.
ARQUADA, Brit. bl. Jas. A. C. Green.
Messageries Maritimes.
BILLY SIMPSON, Brit. bl. Brown.—Captain.
CARISBROOKE Amr. str., Cass.—Order.
CHUBADEE, Brit. str., Rowin.—A. R. Marty.
COMPTON, Brit. str., Whitburn.—Melchers
Co.
DORIS, Amr. str., Indian, Math.

CAMPBELL, Dut. str., Oreilla.—Jardine, Math
son & Co.
DORIS, Ger. str., W. Zerrahn.—Jardine, Math
son & Co.
ELLEN, Brit. bark, Wm. Anthony.—Order.
EMMY F. WHITNEY, Amer. ship, H. B. Rollis
—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
EDEN, Brit. bk., J. Naira.—Butterfield & Swire
FERNTOWNE, Brit. str., Keller.—Chinese.
F. H. DREWES, Ger. bk., A. H. Rothbart.
Siemssen & Co.
GUTHRIE, Brit. str., S. G. Green.—Russell
Co.

GLENFLEETH, Brit. str., Normen.—Jardine, M
 —thson & Co.
 GREAT ADMIRAL, Amr. ship, B. Thompson.
 Captain.
 HUNTINGDON, Brit. str., Whitburn.—Siemens
 & Co.
 JOHANNA, Ger. bk., Bannor.—Carlowits & C.
 KILBARRY, Brit. str., H. O'Neill.—Captains
 LORNEY, Nor. bk., Alibethon.—Wieler & C.
 OBERON, Brit. ship, F. E. Farrell.—Russell
 Co.
 PLATTNEILLER, Brit. str., J. Rowa.—Siemens
 & Co.

SHARPSHOOTER, Brit. str., Horne.—Captain.
SOUTH AMERICAN, Amr. ship, F. Fowle.—R
sell & Co.
TRIUMPH, Ger. str., J. Schudt.—Wieler & C

EXTRACT.

JOHN NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE.

A STORY FOUNDED ON FACT.

[BY JOSEPH HATTON.]

CHAPTER III.

COMPLETES THE STORY OF JOHN NEEDHAM'S

RISE, AND ALSO DESCRIBES HIS FALL.

THE NEW LORD OF THE TREASURY HAD EVER

since his rise to the Premiership he could

have been as rich as the wealthiest of the

Rothschilds, and he would, for his position

must have already contemplated the next step

on the road to it. The Secretaryship of the

Treasury would naturally come easily and

soon to a man of his ability. The patronage

and emoluments of this office would have

been enough to make him a millionaire, and

think of the vast wealth that a Chancellor

of the Exchequer, operating directly or

indirectly in the City, could realize "with a

simple stroke of the pen!"

Fortunately for the country, some of Mr.

Needham's commercial and financial under-

takings began to be seriously troublesome to

him. Just when his political fortunes were

most smiling, he began to see as gloomed for

the future, almost immediately after his appoint-

ment, that he commenced to traffic financially

with his official knowledge before he had

properly guarded his position from the active

enemies which his political treachery had

created.

But did not give Mr. Needham time to

go down a first-class Ministerial train, it

happened him in the very act. A letter

from the Stock Exchange killed his Treasury

Lordship almost in a day. "An intimation,"

to quote the careful words of the journalistic

chronicler, "from the right honourable

gentleman who is responsible for the Treasury

business, had been received by the noble

Earl who led the Cabinet, that his Majesty

would be graciously pleased to dispense with

his further services, resulting in the resigna-

tion."

Then began his downfall. He had looked

up at the other heights in the range of his

ambition with the confidence of the Alpine

climber, only to see in them new triumphs.

But he had reached the top of his mountain.

When the spring sunshine gilded its ascent

that May day of our previous chapter. Hence-

forth the path was downward, and far more

perilous than the ascent.

"Is it true that Needham has retired?"

asked one City man of another.

"What has gone wrong?"

"His many other engagements, the absorbing

nature of his private occupations," said

the other with a cynical smile.

And down went the shares in every com-

pany with which he was prominently

associated.

"Why has he resigned?" asked a politician

at the club.

"Because," they have found him out,"

answered his enemy, "as we did in Ireland.

Does a man of his character, with the ball at

his feet, throw up the game of his own free

will? He is a swindler, sir, politically and

financially."

"Strong language," remarked the ques-

tioner, "and especially so, when applied to a

millionaire; we shall perhaps by those

names, at a character of great banks and cor-

porations, said the other.

"Well," exclaimed the enemy, who felt he

had Needham by the throat; "wait and

watch; you will see his millionaireship in

queer street before many days are over."

Multiply these talkers by ten, and calculate

the winning of the whispers and rumour, and

speculations they would create in five or

twenty hours. If they had been slow they

would have seriously affected Mr. Needham's

credit. Being true, it crushed him. The

City firm with which he had done business

began to examine the securities he had placed

in their hands; banks required payment of

dividends; and his margins in respect of

current operations in stocks were suddenly

closed. He was asked to resign from the

chairmanship of the English and County

Banking Corporation, and he sought

desperately to keep back the dreadful

exposure which for over a period of five years

he had had reason to dread and fear. Tempted

to meet reverses in speculation by forgery,

he had now no other resource than the in-
stantly vanishing of the inevitable in the
same way, hoping for some great stroke
of fortune to pull him through. It came
when it was too late. But for the necessity
of using his official influence while it was yet
green, he might have lived to convert the
Secretaryship to the Treasury into a means
of emancipation; but the Ministerial bribe
of office had not time in time for the use he
meant to make of it. He had no time to
of his honours which took him into the
most serious straits. He was a man of great
financial firm (Byles, Grant, & Byles) who
had often advanced large sums on his securi-
ties. His proposals to them on this last
occasion were so very unreasonable that they
began to suspect the genuineness of certain
deeds under the seal of the Irish Encumbered
Debt Commission, upon the security of
which they had made considerable advances.
Needham, says the chronicler, "detected the
doubt which he had unwittingly raised, and
he was not mistaken in his expectations
that Byles, Grant, & Byles would take
instant steps to satisfy themselves. He saw
at once that the game was up—for the
signature to the documents were forged."
The deed was done. The court having been
transformed from a game of chance to a
game of skill, the man who had been the
most successful of the game, was now the
most unsuccessful. He went home and com-
menced the careful and complete arrangements
for committing suicide.

This was on Friday, this going home to

prepare for his last hours, on Friday in the

last week of a month of roses.

He knew that Byles, Grant, & Byles would

have to send a confidential messenger to

Dublin for the evidence of his guilt, and that

by Monday they would be in a position to

order his arrest. He foresaw the long train

of other frauds which their discovery would

bring to light, and he knew there was no

chance of compromise.

At first he thought of flight; but flight

demanded energy, and he was tired, beaten

out of hope, out of spirits. Flight would

mean pursuit, and pursuit capture; but

above all, it meant action, energy, physical

grip, and he had lost all this with his last

move, played unskillfully in the private

counting-house of Byles, Grant, & Byles.

The expression of surprise in the face of

Byles senior and the peculiar and doubtful

remark of Grant had dropped his hopes

down to zero. The axe was at the tree. He

knew it must fall. In short, he had had

enough; he was played out; and in this

frame of mind he went home, revolving a

plan of suicide.

It was on Saturday day. June was just

merging into July. The London season was

waning, though to all appearance it was in its

hey-day. St. Paul's was booming the hour

of four as his single-horse brougham, which

he used for City work, pushed its way through

the vehicular traffic of Ludgate Hill and Fleet
Street towards the West-End. The jaded
driver and member of Parliament noted, in a
drowsy way, the languid manner of the
pedestrians, and the Londoner's habit of
loitering in the shade of a tree, upon
no street in the world was a more serious tax
upon energy. At Charing Cross he saw two
Parliamentary colleagues walking leisurely
to the House, and in Regent Street a Cabinet
Minister returned his nod and inwardly
thanked his official state that Mr. Needham
was now quite out of the political running,
for the Government could not afford to make
serious mistakes of any kind.At Piccadilly Circus Mr. Needham pulled
the check-string at a drugist's and entering
the store asked for speedy means of death,
as Romeo had asked of the Apothecary in
Mantua. But there was nothing picturesque
in the banker's approach to the London drug
seller, nor did he confide to the modern
tradesman the need he had for the mortal
drugs. It was a very precise request that
Mr. Needham preferred—a large bottle of
essential oil of almonds. He said his groom
wanted it for the horses, he presumed. The
chemist suggested that arsenic was the only
drug he knew of that was given to horses,
and then only in very small quantities. "I
think my groom says it is for dressing," said
Needham, "but I shall see to that myself;
my stud-groom is a very clever fellow, and is
advised by an experienced vet." "It is a
deadly poison," said the druggist. "Not
more so than arsenic," answered Needham.
"They are both very powerful," said the
druggist, but how large a bottle do you wish
to have? "About half a pint," said the cus-
tomer. The shopkeeper conferred with some other
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